

Supplementary Materials: Heterojunctions of p-BiOI Nanosheets/n-TiO₂ Nanofibers: Preparation and Enhanced Visible-Light Photocatalytic Activity

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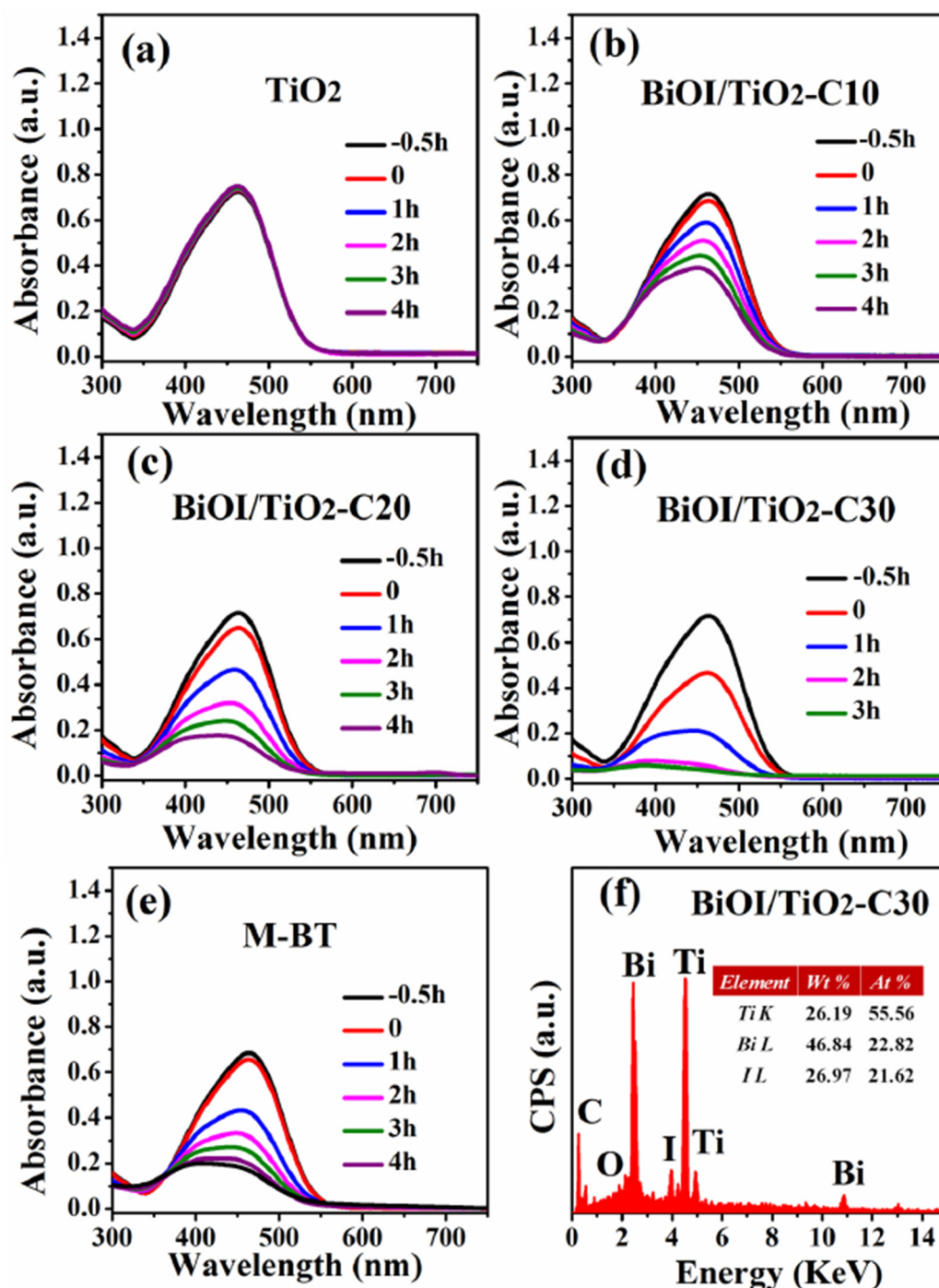


Figure S1. Time-dependent UV-vis absorbance spectra of the MO solution in the presence (a) TiO₂; (b) BiOI/TiO₂-C10; (c) BiOI/TiO₂-C20; (d) BiOI/TiO₂-C30; (e) mechanical mixture of BiOI and TiO₂ (M-BT) under UV light irradiation; (f) EDX of BiOI/TiO₂-C30 (Bi:Ti = 0.4:1).

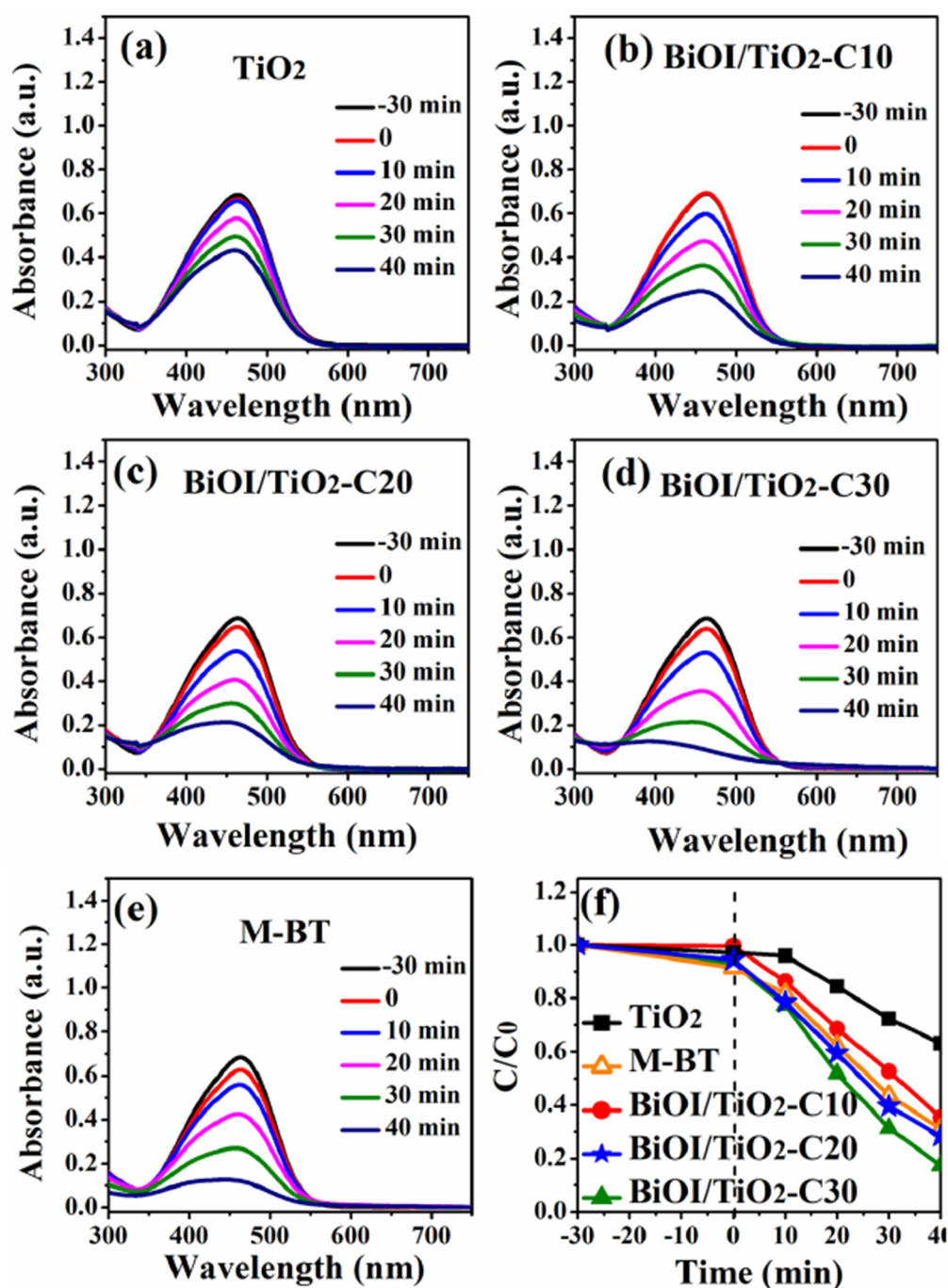


Figure S2. Time-dependent UV-vis absorbance spectra of the MO solution in the presence (a) TiO₂; (b) BiOI/TiO₂-C10; (c) BiOI/TiO₂-C20; (d) BiOI/TiO₂-C30; (e) mechanical mixture of BiOI and TiO₂ (M-BT); (f) degradation curves of MO under UV light irradiation.

Figure S2a–c shows the time-dependent UV-vis absorbance spectra of the MO solution in the presence TiO₂ NFs, BiOI/TiO₂-C10, BiOI/TiO₂-C20, BiOI/TiO₂-C30 and the mechanical mixture of BiOI and TiO₂ (M-BT, the molar ratio of Bi:Ti = 0.4:1 based on EDX analysis in Figure S1), respectively. The photocatalytic activities over different samples are showed in Figure S2d. Before irradiation, the adsorption-desorption equilibrium of MO in the dark is established within 30 min. After 40 min irradiation, the photodegradation efficiencies of MO for BiOI/TiO₂-C30 are about 93%, in comparison to 69%, 72%, 65% and 37% for M-BT, BiOI/TiO₂-C20, BiOI/TiO₂-C10 and TiO₂ nanofibers, respectively.